

schools. For these, 20,293 primary schools, 41,809 teachers had been appointed and salaried, each of these teachers having obtained a certificate of competency before being allowed to officiate in any of the schools. There was therefore, in 1842, about one teacher for every 600 inhabitants in the whole Empire of Austria, excluding Hungary; and rather more than two teachers, on the average, to every primary school. Of children, those of whom actually attended school, 244,032; of those who actually attended day schools, 108,399. Total number at tenement day and reparation schools, 352,489.

May, an intelligent man on this subject, says:

"Last as the efforts are which the German and Swiss States are making to educate their people, the greatest and most minute consideration of public education, which is now in operation throughout every command in France, there is no country in Europe, in respect of its population, more ignorant, illiterate, and backward in the completeness and well-considered nature of its details."

France expends annually for the promotion of popular education £2,000,000 sterling, while England expends only £2,200,000. France has 32,000,000 school children educated under the auspices of the Government—England and Wales with about half her population, has only 4,000—that is, of normal schools, twelve to ninety-two in France, and not much more than one-sixth of her quota of primary schools.

NOTHING TO EAT FOR FIFTY-THREE DAYS.—We yesterday met Mr. John Shaddock, of Cameron, a gentleman well known in this community, and who mentioned some time ago his desire to have a pension of \$100 a month. It is now fifty-three days since he has taken any aliment, through the medium of swallowable All the food he takes is in liquid, and introduced into the stomach by passing a small nose down his throat, and enjoys general health, but is unable to eat solid food, having lost the right side of his throat, to swallow anything whatever. He has reasons to believe that the worst of his affliction is now over, and that ere long will be restored to perfect health.—*Times*, Nov. 2d.

COSTLY SERVANTS.—Mr. George Smith, Trustee of Ex-Gov. Francis Thomas, sold at the jail door in this city, on Saturday last, a portion of the slaves belonging to him, for \$1,455; Simon, aged 24 years, and his infant, \$1,010; Ellen and child, \$1,135; Mariah, aged 55 years, \$312; Barton, aged 22 years, for \$1,320; Levi, aged 46 years, for \$1,735; Henry, aged 20 years, for \$400; John, aged 25 years, for \$1,065; William, aged 26 years, for \$1,230; Louis, aged 23 years, for \$1,425; David, aged 14 years, for \$1,170; Albert, aged 10 years, for \$900; Louis, aged 8 years, for \$760; and Ross, Mary, aged 4 years, for \$350. Aggregate of sales, \$13,257.—*Frederick Citizen*.

EXTENSIVE FARMING IN IRELAND.—HARVEST HOME.—The farmers in Ireland almost universally celebrated the completion of harvest by social festivities, in which all their employees participated. The harvest is an account of what precisely took place on the great Scotch estates in Connacht:

"Tuesday evening last, Allan Pollok, Esq., entertained the laborers and mechanics on the various farms of the Lismore estate, at the usual harvest home. At half past six on Tuesday evening there was a scene of great beauty and activity at the several staddings, every steward making the best preparations in his power for the comfort and accommodation of his numerous friends. A pair of fine fat hens were slaughtered for the occasion, and ample supplies of bread, whisky, porter, fruit, &c., were provided at every farm. The building, the largest of the kind in the United Kingdom, and the roof of which is said to measure nearly 200 English acres, was brilliantly lighted with gas, and presented a most brilliant and gay appearance. The laborers, who participated in the harvest home festivities amounted in an aggregate to upwards of 1,400, and we did not witness, nor have we heard of, any occurrence calculated to mar the happiness or interrupt the harmony of that interesting reunion.

On Wednesday, the 26th, a feeling of peace pervaded the several companies—that of gratitude and respect toward their munificent employer, and peace and good will toward each other. We should mention that the number above mentioned comprised only one-half of the persons employed on Mr. Pollok's large and magnificient estate, as they are now called, the Scotch estates, employ an equal number of laborers. An idea may be formed of Mr. Pollok's farming operations in the vicinity of Galway, when we mention that this year there were upwards of 1,500 staddings in green crops and 4,000 acres in grain. The labor force on the estates numbers nearly 2,600, an equal number being still on grass. Mr. Pollok purchased of cattle, and during the week immediately preceding our late annual fair, to the amount of over £8,000. This year, he has used, of artificia! maturies, no less than five hundred tons of guano, and two hundred and forty tons of bones.

CLERKS IN CHINA.—A New York journal says, respecting the immovable advances made that are to result to European commerce from the recent treaty with China, that a number of important firms in Paris are making diligent inquiry for young men versed in the Chinese tongue, in order to send them into the interior of the Celestial empire as agents and traveling clerks. —

CURIOS CASE.—About three years ago, an old master of the law, in Upperville, left money and property amounting to about \$22,000. It was not known that he had a single relative living, and it was supposed his property would escheat to the State. It turns out, however, that he was convicted of smuggling on the Rhine, that afterward he came to the United States, and settled in Merion, and that he has relatives in Germany, who have traced deceased to Ohio, and bid fair to establish their right to the estate of deceased.

Mr. Connel, one of the editors of the *Engle*, published at Lancaster, Ohio, has thrown up his position as chief clerk of the Comptroller of the Treasury, and returned to the tripole. He gives as his reason for so doing, what may not prove unprofitable food for the contemplation of many a man who looks upon a clerkship at Washington as a place where fortunes are to be made, and eminent distinction gained. He says:

"But, while counselling unity and harmony, Virginia is not unmindful of the greatest questions that are yet unsettled with regard to Slavery. She is in the public service, as Washington had the effect of convincing me that the private station is the post of honor, pleasure, and profit; and we quit public office gladly, voluntarily, and without a single regret at the loss of its honor and its pay. It is the same with us. That she should be such a fissionary in these positions at Washington for the young men of our country. When obtained, they are but living graves, in which the occupant buries his hopes, his ambition, and his energies. No matter how brilliant and successful he may be, industrious, he becomes metamorphosed into a dead horse, purring the same weary, never-changing round, until death sets him free. No man how energetic, the weary routine of official life crushes completely upon his energies and aspirations. It is evident to say that he did not make, but that we did not make, a fortune, and in health, sent our fortunes for an annuit of \$2,000 per year, at the will of changing political dynamics."

Inside History of the Kansas-Nebraska Bill—it's Consequences—The Political Future.

The congressional session of 1854, the winter of which was in frequent, almost daily, intercourse with Southern members, who had to do with the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and the enactment of the Kansas-Nebraska bill. The views of these gentlemen were open, audacious, and unanimous, on the subject then under consideration. They were in full accordance with the principles of the Free Soil party, and the South will demand the legislation necessary to render valid the rights so amply recognized by the party, the country, the Congress, and the Supreme Court, and the Constitution.

"The right to reclaim fugitives who were given to the Southern slaveholders, and the right to legislate for the protection of their property in the Territories, was the chief point of difference between the Northern and Southern members of Congress. They agreed to the former, and the latter, and he states that Blane, Stable, in the Straits of Belleisle, is nearer to Ireland than to Trinity Bay."

The fact is, that Mr. Douglass recently passed the Atlantic cable, from Newfound land to Ireland, by the use of a more perfect battery, with the same imperfect telegraph instruments that were first placed on the line, induces the inquiry, why are not the Hughes in Ireland? and whence come these second cables?

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"Protection in the Territories and everywhere, & all rights of person and of property, in ac-

cording to the laws of the State, and of the Constitution, shall be observed. His

right to

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—The Washington authority, laid it down two months ago, that a man could commit "no greater sin than to resist the decrees of the law by his President; and if an appeal has been taken to the law, the result is known to the results. Of Illinois, only \$2,000, or one given in favor of the people's report.

CHOCATE (Ala.).—The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia America, under date of Nov. 10, says:

"The official report of the machine gun-pendulum is that the gun is not reliable, and it exhibits just the mechanically failing of all alone, being anticipated, and under the most favorable circumstances, for this quarter may be regarded as the very best of the whole year. In order to appreciate exactly the actual value of the machine, I have referred to the preceding quarters of the two preceding years, and grouped the three together for comparison."

1856—Quarter ending 30th September:
From customs \$20,677,740.40
From lands 592,380.39
From miscellaneous sources 355,310.57

21,225,431.81

1857—Quarter ending 30th September:
From customs \$18,573,729.37
From lands 2,059,449.39
From miscellaneous sources 296,641.05

20,829,918.81

1858—Quarter ending 30th September:
From customs \$13,444,520.28
From lands 421,171.61
From miscellaneous sources 959,973.34

14,825,567.84

"It will be seen that, as compared with last year, the quarter has fallen off over six millions, while with 1856, over seven millions, while the expenditure have slightly decreased."

TEN CENT ITEMS.
Home in the Americas—Annual Reports, &c.
the New York Times.

The American Indians—James B. Armstrong, et al., the United States, et al., the United States. It is generally known here that the in the letter, so far as the same's mission is not con-

cerned. The Indians are in the Monroe, Nicaragua, British protectorate.

The American Indians, that the petitioner is entitled to relief, but the evidence on file is insufficient to enable them to determine the damages which he has sustained.

The case of Richard W. Meade, administrator of Richard W. Meade, before Rev. Mr. Johnson commenced the closing argument for the petitioner, but had not concluded when the court adjourned until Monday next.

THE GOVERNORSHIP OF KANSAS.—The present has assumed ex-Governor Samuel Medary Governor of Kansas.

NATIVE MEXICANS.—The Secretary of the Navy has received a telegraphic despatch from Halifax, confirming the despatch published in this morning's papers, in reference to the damage sustained by the frigate Sabine, off the Bermudas, in a hurricane on the 24th ultimo.

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he could command, yet, if

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writing from Nicaragua,

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